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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/580,509	02/21/2007	Stefan Grozinger	10191/4216	2360
26646 7590 07/21/2010 KENYON & KENYON LLP ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004				
EXAMINER BAISA, JOSE LITO SASIS				
ART UNIT 2832		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 07/21/2010		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/580,509

**Applicant(s)**

GROZINGER ET AL.

**Examiner**

JOSELITO BAISA

**Art Unit**

2832

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2010.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-18 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-18 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 May 2010 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/22)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 24 June 2010 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masahiro et al. [JP2002280237] in view of Woody et al. [5703462].

Masahiro discloses an ignition coil of an ignition system in an internal combustion engine, comprising: a housing 150; a magnetically active core (110, 140); a first coil winding 120; a second coil winding 130 connected to a high-voltage terminal; and at least one electrically conductive component (110, 140) having, at least in some areas, an arrangement for an electrically effective evening out of its surface (shown Figures 4 and 5b), wherein the arrangement is formed by sheathing 111 which has a smooth surface, wherein the sheathing is extruded; wherein the electrically conductive component is the magnetically active core (110,

140), and wherein the magnetically active core (110, 140) adjoins the arrangement [Page 2, Paragraph 7-11 , Figures 2, 4 and 5b ].

Masahiro discloses the instant claimed invention discussed above except for the conductive component arrangement adjoining the housing by a smooth surface and having the sheathing layer made of electrically conductive plastic.

Masahiro however, discloses the arrangement (111) covering the inner core 110. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the same material to cover the electrically conductive component 140 and adjoins the housing 150 by a smooth surface.

The motivation would have been to control the corona discharge between the core and winding [Paragraphs 10 and 65].

Woody discloses conductive plastics as sheathing layer [Col. 2, Lines 34-37].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use conductive plastics as sheathing layer as taught by Woody.

The motivation would have been to provide EMI shielding on inductive devices [Col. 2, Lines 34-37].

Regarding claim 17, Masahiro discloses the sheathing is provided with radii around the magnetically conductive core [see Figure 2a].

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masahiro in view of Woody as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Takeyama et al. [20040108931].

Masahiro in view of Woody discloses the instant claimed invention discussed above except for the electrically conductive component is a peripheral core of a compact ignition coil.

Takeyama discloses an electrically conductive component 106 is a peripheral core of a compact ignition coil [Page 1, Paragraph 4, Figure 13].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a peripheral core as taught by Takeyama to the structure of Masahiro in view of Woody.

The motivation would have been to contain the magnetic flux density within the device.

Claims 13-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masahiro et al. [JP2002280237].

Masahiro discloses an ignition coil of an ignition system of an internal combustion engine, comprising; a housing 150; a magnetically active inner core 110, which is surrounded by a primary winding and a secondary winding (120, 130); and a magnetically active outer core 140; wherein at least the inner core 110, the primary winding and the secondary winding (120, 130) being surrounded by a cast resin 154 for fixing in the housing, wherein the inner core 110 is surrounded by a first electrically conductive plastic 111 covering the inner core 110 on a side facing the primary winding, and the outer core is surrounded by a second plastic 154 covering the outer core on a side facing the secondary winding; and wherein the plastic covers onto the inner core and the outer core as a coating [Page 2, Paragraph 7-11 and 14 , Figures 2, 4 and 5b ].

Masahiro discloses the instant claimed invention discussed above except for the second plastic covering is electrically conductive.

Masahiro however, discloses the first plastic (111) covering the inner core 110 to be electrically conductive. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the same material to cover the outer core 140 instead of just an insulating layer 154.

The motivation would have been to control the corona discharge between core and winding [Paragraphs 10 and 65].

Regarding claim 14, the claimed thickness of each of the first and second plastic coverings between 0.1 and 1.0 mm cannot be relied upon since applicant has not disclosed that the use of such thickness would significantly solve any stated problem or is for any different particular purpose than that of the Prior Art and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with the electrically conductive covering of Masahiro.

Regarding claim 15, Masahiro discloses the plastic covering 111 has a smooth surface on the side facing the primary and secondary winding [Page 2, Paragraph 7-11 , Figures 2, 4 and 5b ].

Regarding claim 16, Masahiro discloses the inner core 110 and the outer core 140 are each made up of a core stack having a plurality of punched single sheets [Paragraphs 4, 54-56].

Regarding claim 18, Masahiro discloses the arrangement (111) covering the inner core 110. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the same material to cover the electrically conductive component 140 and adjoins the housing 150 by a smooth surface.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-18 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant in the recent response, 24 June 2010, has amended claim 7 to recite "... wherein the magnetically active core adjoins the same arrangement.", and argues that the arrangement (111) of Masahiro does not adjoin the housing 150 and that it is not sprayed (claim 13) onto the core.

Masahiro discloses the arrangement (111) covering the inner core 110. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the same material to cover the electrically conductive component 140 and adjoins the housing 150 by a smooth surface. The magnetically active core is the core 110, 140.

Applicant claims the electrically conductive component is the magnetically active core and the electrically conductive component is also the peripheral core. Electrically conductive component 140 is a peripheral core which adjoins the housing and it is also a magnetically active core. Therefore the magnetically active core (140) adjoins the same arrangement of electrically effective evening out of the core surface that adjoins the housing as claimed.

With respect to limitation "sprayed onto the inner core" has been considered but not given any patentable weight. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The

patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

The recitation on Claim 13 that says "...*plastic covering is sprayed into the inner core...*" is not supported in the Disclosure or Specification. The limitation that is supported on the Specification is about the sheathing that is extruded.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOSELITO BAISA whose telephone number is (571)272-7132. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 5:30 am to 2:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Elvin Enad can be reached on (571) 272-1990. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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